

U. S. TROOPS CRASH HARD AT ANSERSVILLE IN LORRAINE

LIBERTY LOAN FIGURES SHOW \$3,316,628,250

"Keep Your Bond for War Period," Asks McAdoo in Message.

ONE IN 20 SUBSCRIBED
Unofficial Reports Indicate D. C. More Than Doubled \$13,000,000 Quota.

Official figures of the Third Liberty Loan last night were announced by the Treasury Department as \$3,316,628,250.

The greatest and most effective night's drive of the whole campaign is yet to be tallied up, for these figures represent sales in the Boston and Philadelphia districts only up to 11 o'clock Saturday morning; in the New York district up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the remaining districts up to 3.

Final figures, it was optimistically stated last night, will go well over the \$4,000,000,000 mark, making this the most successful loan ever floated by any nation.

Secretary McAdoo's Message.

Secretary McAdoo believes it is the best message that the nation could send to the boys over there. In a statement made last night he says: "The people of the United States may well felicitate themselves upon the triumph of the Third Liberty Loan. It is a most heartening manifestation of their patriotism and of their inflexible determination to support our gallant army and navy until a victorious decision for America is achieved."

"I should like to thank the thousands of men and women throughout the country, the liberty loan committees, bankers and business men, patriotic organizations, press associations, newspapers and magazines, in fact every class of our citizenship, white and colored alike, for their respective assistance and co-operation in this great victory behind the lines, without which a victory on the front cannot be achieved. The enormous number of individual subscribers, indicating a widespread distribution of the loan among the people, is particularly gratifying. This is the soundest form of national war finance—the distribution of the loan among the people themselves. The results show that every section of the nation has joined in sending a heartening message to our gallant sons across the sea, that we are trying to do our part at home, even though we cannot do it as gloriously as they are doing theirs upon the front."

"Keep Your Bond."

"I earnestly hope that everyone who has bought liberty bonds will try to keep them for the period of the war at least. The slogan now should be 'Keep Your Liberty Bond.' No one does his share fully if he merely buys a bond and then sells it immediately below par on the market. Of course, if it is necessary to sell the bond, it is better to sell it at a profit than at a loss. No just complaint can be made if each and every purchaser keeps his liberty bonds to help to protect the credit of the government by maintaining the market for the bonds at par, which is a very helpful thing in war time, and he also renders a more essential service to our soldiers and sailors in the field by practicing economy and saving which will release material and labor necessary to the support, if not to the very life, of our army and navy. Every subscriber therefore, who keeps his liberty bond, is rendering a double service to his country during the period of the war."

"The purchase of a government bond to save the life of the nation and the liberties of the world is not a commercial transaction. The patriotism of the American people is not determined by the rate of interest on a government bond or by

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Advertising Talks (For Advertiser and Reader.)

Many a merchant carries superior goods and charges fair prices, but he guards his secret so closely that no one but himself ever finds it out.

The public respects and believes in the merchant who is sure enough of his goods to talk about them.

In the face of rising prices, increased cost of living, the people must have quality, are demanding value for their money.

The times are propitious for the broad principles, intelligence; never before has there been a

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

That Modest Violet, William Hohenzollern

Amsterdam, May 5.—The Kaiser, according to the Koelnische Zeitung, is having photographs of himself distributed among Germans expelled from enemy countries. The photos bear the following over the Emperor's signature: "By God's grace and our superior achievements our war of defense has led us to victories which will leave big traces in the world's development during the next few decades. A stronger empire and a people cleared in sight (with clarified vision) will be our German brothers abroad when they rebuild the work places of German industry and German intellectual life."

NON-ESSENTIAL USE OF SUGAR CUT ONE-THIRD

Candy Makers Must Reduce Consumption 20 to 50 Per Cent May 15.

Candy manufacturers, soda-water makers and all others using sugar for non-essential food products must cut their consumption of sugar from 20 to 50 per cent below what they used last year.

Manufacturers who have entered the business since April 1, or those who have extended their plants since that date, will be cut off entirely from using sugar. Manufacturers using sugar for non-essential products will also be cut off.

New Business Restricted.

Manufacturers of less essentials who entered the business between November 1 and April 1, will be cut off from the use of sugar. The Food Administration's announced program of conservation will be held down to 50 per cent of requirements.

Distribution under a new plan will be put into effect under a certificate system that will virtually assure the elimination of hoarding demands. This action was announced last night by the Food Administration. It becomes effective May 15.

While the restrictions were brought about primarily to assure sufficient supplies for home canners and the commercial manufacturers of jams and other foodstuffs regarded as essential, they were also required to produce a greater supply for the allies. They will mean a great reduction in the use of sugar in many plants, particularly in the confectionery industry where candy consumption has been on the increase. They will compel some to restrict their business practically to 80 per cent of what they did in 1917.

Included in the class with confectionery and soft drinks are condiments, soda water, chocolate, candies, beverage syrups, fruit syrups, flavoring extracts, chewing gum, cocoa, sweet pickles, preserves, tobacco and explosives, apple butter and glycerine, ice cream, not including sherberts and water ices, druggists for medicines, and producers of honey. Ice cream is put in the preferred class of jam, jelly and preserves, and is exempt from the restriction. The Food Administration will encourage dairy interests to maintain production.

Control and distribution will be in the hands of the federal food administrators of each State. Notices of the distribution agencies will be allowed to sell sugar to any manufacturer except upon delivery of certificates which will cover the period from May 15 to July 1, climax to the operations. No conservation measures will be employed.

New Rationing Hits City.

In Washington \$20 establishments will be affected by the sugar rationing regulation of the Food Administration. Under the regulations, manufacturers of soda water, confectionery, etc., will be affected.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

RED-LIGHT HAUNTS RAIDED BY POLICE

New York Authorities Descend Upon Questionable Resorts.

New York, May 5.—For the fifth time in as many weeks, James E. Smith, assistant district attorney, accompanied by police officials and detectives, early today made twenty-five sensational raids in Manhattan. As a result, more than 700 men and women have been subpoenaed to appear at the district attorney's office tomorrow and about fifty detained in police stations as material witnesses.

Like other raiding excursions, today's was directed chiefly against chop suey places, restaurants, lunch rooms and pool parlors. But as a climax to the operations, Mr. Smith made a raid on a seven-story apartment house in West Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, routing all of the tenants from their beds and taking 190 persons to the police station, where he held fifteen women and twenty-five men as material witnesses and served subpoenas on the remainder. Mr. Smith began the raids at 1 o'clock in company with Detectives James Pinen, William Kirwin and William Hickson and Frederick Whitney, secretary of the Committee of Fourteen.

FLYERS KILLED ON U. S. FIELDS NUMBER 102

Cadets Training in American and British Camps Have Many Casualties.

DEATHS DECREASING LOSSES, HEAVIEST AT ELLINGTON FIELD, NOW BEING GUARDED AGAINST.

The War Department last night issued a summary of the number of aviators who have lost their lives at American and British training camps since April 24, 1917. The figures, which include British and American flyers, show 102 men were killed. About 8,000 men were in training as aviators at the camps.

The death rate is decreasing on account of precautions recently taken. The highest death rates were at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas; and Camp Taliaferro, Fort Worth, Texas.

British Method to Blame? The British method of training which hurries the men through the various courses is held by the officials to have been responsible for the death of some of the British aviators who were killed. At several of the Texas camps many deaths resulted from collisions of machines, and during recent months a new plan has been adopted which gives the flyers a wider air field and as a result few collisions have been recorded.

The list issued shows the following dead for the several camps: Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., 1; Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex., 5; Chandler Field, Houston, Tex., 1; Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., 17; Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N. Y., 4; Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., 14; Love Field, Dallas, Tex., 4; Park Field, Millington, Tenn., 9; Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., 6; Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., 4; Rockwell Field, Waco, Tex., 1; Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., 1; Selfridge, Mt. Clemens, Mich., 2; Camp Borden, Toronto, Canada, 2; Camp Taliaferro, No. 2, Fort Worth, Tex., 2; Camp Taliaferro, No. 3, Fort Worth, Tex., 1; Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, O., 1. Total, 102.

1 GERMAN, 13 OTHERS INTERNED ON LANDING

Ships Passengers Searched and Detained at Atlantic Port.

An Atlantic Port, May 5.—One German and thirteen other passengers were seized and held in custody by Federal authorities today upon arrival of a British steamer from a South American port, following a search more drastic and stricter precautions than any before employed since America entered the war, it was declared.

Every passenger and member of the crew was searched by agents of the army and navy intelligence bureau and the Department of Justice. All baggage was scrutinized closely. All baggage was retained.

The German suspect was under guard throughout the voyage and was not allowed to leave his luggage. He was removed from a place of internment for further questioning. The other thirteen detained passengers were sent to Ellis Island. A special board of inquiry will give them a hearing.

SPEED-RECORD BUILT SHIP LEAVES WAYS

Collier Tuckahoe Christened in Philadelphia by Miss Hurley.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Built in the world's record time of 23 days, the collier Tuckahoe, of the United States Navy, glided down the ways of the New York Shipbuilding Company this morning in the presence of several thousand spectators and officials of the United States Shipping Board. The collier was christened by Miss Helen Hurley, daughter of Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, who made an address.

Vice President Charles Pies and Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Senator Baird, of New Jersey, and other prominent men were among the official guests.

Clemenceau Will Tell Of Abbeville Conference

Paris, May 5.—Premier Clemenceau has expressed the desire to tell the army committee of the chamber of deputies the results of the Abbeville conference, with particular reference to the utilization of American assistance.

Spy Suspects Taken at U. S. Shipbuilding Yard

Jersey City, May 5.—Two men who described themselves as Eric Schuman, 21, and George Roades, 23, both of Rolle, Mo., were arrested today while taking photos of the Federal shipbuilding yards on the Hackensack River. Federal agents are investigating their records.

CASUALTY LIST HAS 119 NAMES OF AMERICANS

Death of Col. Griffiths Is Reported—Maj. R. Severely Wounded.

TEN KILLED IN ACTION 24 SOLDIERS FROM FOND DU LAC, WIS., NAMED IN ONE HONOR ROLL.

One hundred and nineteen names are included in the list of casualties in the American Expeditionary Force overseas, made public by the War Department late yesterday afternoon. Col. Richard H. Griffiths, reported killed in action in news dispatches Friday night, is named in this list. Maj. Hiram Ross is named as being severely wounded.

Ten men in all were killed in action, one died of wounds and another of disease. Two soldiers died of accident and two others of disease. There were 26 men wounded severely, 47 wounded slightly and 10 reported missing in action.

Twenty-four from One City.

The little city of Fond du Lac, Wis., today bears the proud distinction of having the largest number of names in this latest casualty list. Twenty-four of her soldiers are on the roll of honor.

There are no District, Maryland or Virginia men named in the War Department list, which follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Col. RICHARD H. GRIFFITHS, London, England, Sergeant.

FRANK ANNER, Stamford, Conn., Corporal.

PAUL R. GRANFIELD, Burlington, Vt.

CLEATUS H. McMUNN, Senath, Mo.

Private.

GEK BORUS, Middletown, Conn.

CARLTON BOWEN, Montgomery, Ohio.

JOHN P. DARCY, New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAM J. KLINGEBER, New Haven, Conn.

JOHN E. LILLEY, New Haven, Conn.

OSCAR PFLASTERER, St. Louis, Mo.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Private.

WALTER J. ROUND, Troy, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Private.

LOUIS EARL WILLCOX, Oxford, N. Y.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

Private.

ANTHONY W. GIBSON, Lawton, Okla.

HARRY O. SMITH, Bethlehem, Pa.

DIED OF OTHER CAUSES.

Private.

ROBERT B. REMINGTON, Hamden, Conn.

JOHN H. TOWNLEY, Grass Lake, Mich.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Major.

HIRAM E. ROSS, Danville, Ill.

Sergeant.

EDWARD A. VOGT, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Corporal.

CHARLES A. BEHNKE, Fond du Lac, Wis.

GEORGE J. DUWE, Fond du Lac, Wis.

ELMER C. GRABINSKI, Fond du Lac, Wis.

CLIFFORD R. LAWRENCE, Bristol, Conn.

JAMES M. MANGAN, Fond du Lac, Wis.

PERCIVAL Q. MOORE, New Haven, Conn.

GEORGE J. SCOTT, Bristol, Conn.

EDWARD J. SULLIVAN, New Haven, Conn.

Cook.

RAY EGAN, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Private.

WALDO BALTHAZOR, Fond du Lac, Wis.

WILLIS BOOTHE, Hanson, Okla.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

LORD FRENCH ERIN'S NEW LORD LIEUTENANT

Army Commander as Viceroy; Edward Shortt, Secretary.

London, May 5.—Lord French, commander of the home forces, has been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. He succeeds Lord Wimborne, who has resigned. Edward Shortt has been appointed chief secretary for Ireland, taking the place of retiring Secretary Duke.

Probably no other British official has had such wide experience in dealing with the turbulent Irish situation, particularly during crises, as has Lord French, who since his escape from the West front where he was in chief command of the first British expeditionary force to France, has been commander of the British home forces. Long before the war Lord French has repeatedly headed the government troops in Ireland. The troops which quelled the Dublin Easter revolt also were under him. Edward Shortt is a radical and Home Ruler. The Irish vote of Newcastle-on-Tyne sent him to Parliament. He is known as an out-and-out opponent of conscription. When his appointment as chief secretary for Ireland was first foreshadowed, the rumor immediately sprang up that the government contemplated the abandonment of conscription in Ireland, but this has been authoritatively denied since.

A AMERICANS PENETRATE LINE 300 YARDS AT ANSERVILLE; INFANTRY GETS SUNDAY REST

Quietest Day Yet Since German Offensive Began in West.

BOMBARDMENT NEAR VILLERS-BRETONNEUX

Special Intensity of Fire Marks Foe's Aim at Vital Sectors.

London, May 5.—This was the quietest Sunday in the West since the beginning of the German offensive—quiet, however, only as far as the infantry is concerned. The big guns of both sides were as busy as ever all along the Flanders and Picardy fronts, with an occasional pitch of special intensity in the vital sectors, as around Villers-Bretonneux, before Amiens and in the Kemmel sector in Flanders.

A series of local operations enabled the allies to improve their positions at some points on the Flanders front.

FRENCH BEAT FOE.

French troops clashed with German advanced columns around Loire last night, beat the foe and retained several of prisoners. Only local encounters are reported by Field Marshal Haig in his night bulletin. His day statement recorded the repulse of a German attack on the new positions, his troops took Friday night north-east of Hinges, and a successful raid in the forest of Nieppe sector. The British, too, used the night for some minor "edging out" operations near Sailly-Le-Sec, on the Somme, about eleven miles east of Amiens, and around Hebuterne, some seven miles north of Albert.

Berlin Claims Successes.

Berlin, in its official statement tells a story of beating off strong French attacks on the Kemmel and Balileul sectors, in which, it is stated, 200 Frenchmen were captured. It is also claimed that a British attack west of Balileul was frustrated and that south of Hebuterne, "strong English thrusts failed." The statement speaks of violent gunfire last night around Villers-Bretonneux and on both sides of the Aves.

Altogether the situation on both the Flanders and Picardy fronts is today more favorable to the allies than it has been since March 21. The combative equilibrium has been restored, and the allies are prepared for new heavy blows. That such new blows are to be struck is the consensus of military men's opinion.

Le Matin Foresees Drive.

"The moment is not far off when the enemy will emerge from the silence which he has maintained since the sanguinary defeats were inflicted on him by the French and British on April 29 and 30. In the regions of the Western front, where the Germans are concentrating both infantry and artillery."

Austrian Artillery Active; Aviators Are Also Alert.

Rome, May 5.—Increased intensity in the Austrian harassing fire in the Lagarina and Astico valleys and in the Fossalta sector of the Italian mountain front was reported by the official statement tonight. No infantry actions of consequence have yet developed. Patrol actions were fought between the Brenta and Piave rivers. The Italian aviators displayed great activity. Several Austrian machines were destroyed.

Increased Bombardment in Italy Matter of Policy?

Bulletins reporting increased intensity in Austrian artillery fire in the Italian theater hold a number of possibilities. First, the fire may, as has been several times predicted, be the prelude of a savage drive such as lost the Italians so much terrain but a short while ago.

Or the increased activity may be but a political drive, in which any success, military or major, will be magnified and dwelt upon for "home consumption." Supporting this possibility is the increasing unrest in the interior of Austria-Hungary. Admittedly the food situation is grave. The action of Emperor Charles in dissolving parliament is proof of that. In addition comes unofficial reports that members of the Austrian cabinet have resigned. A "political drive" at this time would, undoubtedly, be of some value in bolstering up the faltering courage of the Austrian and Hungarian races.

Still a third possibility may be that Austrian gunfire, and any infantry actions that may accompany it, is simply intended to prevent the transfer of any large numbers of Italian troops from Italy to the Western front, where they would help check the next German drive in Flanders or Picardy.

Austrian Resignations Slavonian Protest

Copenhagen, May 5.—Rumors from Vienna are to the effect the Silva Farrona, the Austrian minister of agriculture, M. Horbasszoki, the Rumanian minister, and M. Zolger, Slavonian minister, have resigned as a protest against the government's plan to repress Slavonian agitation in Bohemia.

Zurich, May 5, via London.—The Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten learns that the real reason for the early adjournment of the Austrian Reichsrath is due to the Austrian government's intention to deal vigorously with the Jugo-Slav agitation.

Official Reports From War Fronts

BRITISH.

London, May 5.—The day passed without infantry actions of consequence on the Flanders front. Field Marshal Haig's night report tells of a French success in local fighting around the village of Loire last night, the French taking prisoners. The artillery of both sides was active again during the day, there were local encounters at various points.

The text follows: "French troops captured a number of prisoners during the night in local fighting in the neighborhood of Loire. Two of our machines were missing. Very little air fighting."

"One hostile machine was brought down by our airplanes and four others were driven out of control. Two of our machines are missing. Two of our airplanes which were reported missing on the third instant have since returned."

"During the night, although the weather was unfavorable for flying, three tons of bombs were dropped on the Chaulnes Railway Junction and on Bapaume. All machines returned."

Two local actions in which the British improved their positions on the southwestern sector of the Flanders front, and the repulse of a German attack on the new British positions (eight miles north of Albert) were reported. The Teuton and allied artillery displayed activity all along the Lys battle front. Haig's troops made successful raids in the forest of Nieppe sector. The text follows:

"In minor enterprises carried out at night time in the neighborhood of Sailly-Le-Sec (eleven miles east of Amiens) and to the east of Hebuterne (eight miles north of Albert) we effected improvements in our line and captured several prisoners."

"Early this morning the enemy attacked the new positions gained by us during the night from May 3 to 4 (eight miles north of Albert) and repulsed, our line remaining intact."

"We carried out successful raids on the forest of Nieppe sector."

"The artillery of both sides was active on the Lys battle front."

FRENCH.

Paris, May 5.—There was no infantry action on the French front today, the night communique says. The text follows:

"There was intermittent activity by both artilleries north and south of the Aves, but no infantry action occurred. The day was calm on the remainder of the front."

Nine German airplanes were brought down by the French Friday and Saturday. On the same days twenty-eight tons of bombs were dropped by French flyers on various important cities and works behind the German lines in Picardy.

"Aviation—During the third and fourth days of May, nine enemy machines were brought down by our pilots in aerial fighting. Two others were downed by our antiaircraft gunfire, and an additional twenty-three enemy machines were seen to fall out of control within the German lines."

"On the same days and during the night of May 3, our bombing squadrons carried out numerous raids. Twenty-eight tons of bombs were dropped on the stations of Ham, Noyon, Chaulnes, Jussy, Peronne, and St. Quentin, as well as on depots and camps in the regions."

"In addition to the nine machines brought down, twenty-three enemy planes were seen to fall within the German lines, the statement says. Besides two machines were shot down by French antiaircraft gunfire. This makes a total loss to the Germans of thirty-four machines in two days."

Only local infantry enterprises were reported in the official night communique, but artillery fighting continued on both sides of the Aves and before Verdun.

The text of the statement follows: "The artillery was active on both sides to the north and south of the Aves, as well as in the Douaumont and Flirey sectors. There was no infantry action."

In Lorraine a surprise attack was reported in the dispatch.

Action in Lorraine Sector Brings Capture of Observation Post Besides Town.

SALIENT IS FLATTENED OUT

Jut in Luneville Sector Now Eliminated by U. S. Men Without Resistance.

With the American Army in France, May 5.—The town of Anserville, in the Lorraine sector, was penetrated early this morning by one of our patrols, which invaded the enemy territory for 300 yards.

The Americans came upon an observation post manned by a German corporal and six men.

They immediately attacked, killing three of the enemy and capturing the other four. One of the latter was wounded.

A considerable number of Germans with machine guns and tools were discovered early this morning northwest of Toul in our abandoned trenches in the Bois Brule, which was the scene of sharp fighting on April 12.

COVERING ATTACK EXPECTED.

There were indications that the enemy might launch another attack in order to cover the work of consolidating the position within the German lines.

Our artillery, however, broke up the German plans with a vicious bombardment, at the conclusion of which our patrols were unable to find a single enemy in the old trenches, although some material had been left there in the hurry to escape from the shells.

SUCCESSFUL ARTILLERY ATTACK.

With the American Army in France, May 5.—A successful artillery attack and raid by the Americans in the Luneville sector eliminated the last of the German salients jutting uncomfortably into our lines on this front.

For several weeks our patrols in this sector have enjoyed undisputed possession of No Man's Land, flashing out at dark, often entering the enemy's first line, and keeping in constant touch with the enemy's movements. During the entire period no enemy patrols were discovered, the Germans apparently being unwilling to risk any men in patrol engagements. They held their first lines so lightly that one American patrol soldier laughingly remarked he thought the Germans had hired a one-legged man to run along the line every night and fire off rockets in order to maintain the impression that he was really there.

INFANTRY ACTIVITY NIL.

Although infantry activity in this sector is practically nil, the artillery has been extremely active for several days, gradually tallying back to normal fire today.

During the preliminary bombardment which demolished a big enemy salient in the woods southwest of Halleville before the early morning raid, some of our heavy guns joined in the shelling. It was afterwards learned that they played havoc with the enemy dugouts, while the French 75's and 175's were battering in the enemy trenches.

U. S. MOSCOW CONSUL, ILL A DAY, DIES

Madden Summers, Valued Diplomat, Was Overworked.

Madden Summers, American consul general at Moscow, is dead at his post after one day's illness. The State Department was so advised last night. Officials at the department attribute his death to overwork. He was considered one of the most valuable men in the diplomatic and consular services. "He truly died in the trenches," said Charles R. Crane, member of the recent American Mission to Russia, in speaking of Mr. Summers' death last night.

"When every one else was anxious to get out of the anarchy of Russia he asked me to carry word to Washington that all he wanted was to be left alone. He said he could handle his job. And it was a big job. One of the most beautiful things I have ever seen was his calm efficiency at the head of the great organization he maintained throughout Russia. He was truly a martyr to duty. He faced death calmly every day he remained in Moscow."

RUSSIAN ROMANOFFS UNDER URAL SOVIETS

London, May 5.—Reuter's Moscow correspondent learns that former Czar Nicholas Romanoff, the former Czarina, and one daughter are now at Ekaterinburg, in the Perm district.